



**ST JOHN THE BAPTISTE PROPOSED CAR
PARK, PENISTONE.**

OS REF: SE 24505 02945.

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL.

Ref No: 220761.

Date: 30th August 2022.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. There are plans to develop the land adjacent to St John the Baptiste Primary School to provide additional parking for the school.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The initial site survey was carried out on 15th August 2022 and this report outlines the findings of these surveys and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendices I and II of this report provide additional information on specific species and are designed to assist the reader in understanding the contents of this report.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

2.1. Prior to visiting the site, the survey area was cross referenced to maps and aerial photographs to give a general idea of the habitats and potential issues within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

2.2. The survey area was walked where access was agreed, and public rights of way were used where no access was agreed. All habitats within and immediately around the survey area were documented and the dominant species within that habitat listed in line with the JNCC Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat surveys.

2.3. The survey area and immediate surrounding area was thoroughly searched for evidence of badger (*Meles meles*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with Harris S, Cresswell P and Jefferies D (1989). *Surveying Badgers*. Mammal Society: -

- * Badger setts.
- * Badger latrines or dung pits.
- * Badger snuffle holes and evidence of foraging.
- * Badger paths.
- * Badger prints in areas of soft mud.
- * Badger hairs caught on fencing.

2.4. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 100m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) activity by looking for the following signs, in line with Dean M, Strachen R, Gow D and Andres R (2016). *The Water Vole Mitigation Handbook (The Mammal Society Mitigation Guidance Series)*. Eds Fiona Mathews and Paul Chanin. The mammal Society, London: - (2011). *Water Vole Handbook: Third Edition*: -

- * Water vole burrows.
- * Water vole faeces and latrines.
- * Water vole feeding stations.
- * Water vole runs.
- * Water vole prints in areas of soft mud.
- * Water vole lawns.
- * Predator field signs.

2.5. The survey area was searched for watercourses and where found all watercourses within the survey area and for approximately 50m in each direction were thoroughly searched for evidence of otter (*Lutra lutra*) activity by looking for the following signs in line with the P Chanin (2003). *Monitoring the Otter and Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers: Monitoring Series No10 Guidelines*: -

- * Otter prints in soft mud.
- * Otter spraints.
- * Otter Holts.

2.6. The survey area was searched for watercourses and waterbodies. Where found, and where safe to enter the water, all were thoroughly searched for the presence of crayfish, for approximately 50m in each direction of the site, by searching under rocks and logs. Where stated, crayfish traps were also deployed into the watercourse. All survey work was carried out in accordance with the *Conserving Natural 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No 1, Protocol for Monitoring the White Clawed Crayfish*.

2.7. The survey area was searched for trees and structures and where found these were checked for potential bat roosting sites in line with Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition)* by looking for the following signs: -

- * Holes, cracks or crevices.
- * Bat Droppings.

2.8. The land immediately adjacent to the survey area was assessed for bat roosting potential and bat foraging potential. Connective routes and flight lines were also assessed whilst on site and using maps of the area.

2.9. The area within 500m of the survey site was cross referenced to maps to highlight all ponds close to the site. Where possible, all ponds identified were accessed using agreed access or public rights of way to assess the potential for great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) to be present.

2.10. The survey area was assessed for the potential for reptiles and suitable reptile habitats. Where applicable the area was also searched for the presence of reptiles.

2.11. Where appropriate, the habitat within and surrounding the survey area was searched for species such as hazel, oak, honeysuckle, bramble and other species which may provide potential habitat for hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*). Field signs such as feeding remains and nests were also searched for where possible,

in line with P Bright, P Morris and T Mitchell-Jones *The Dormouse Conservation Handbook 2nd Edition*.

2.12. Where appropriate, the area within and surrounding the survey area was assessed for its potential to house habitat for red squirrels. Field signs of red squirrels were searched for at least every 50m, looking for any dreys, feeding signs or sightings of red squirrels.

2.13. The survey area was searched for all non-native invasive plant species as listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The location of all plants identified were recorded and listed within the survey report along with appropriate recommendations to avoid causing the plants to spread in the wild. All species were searched for, but the main species generally found under this category are Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam, Cotoneaster, Rhododendron and Japanese Rose.

2.14. All surveys were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) survey standards and advice.

2.15. This survey was carried out by Sam White BSc. Sam has had experience in a professional capacity as an Ecologist focusing primarily on survey work for protected species and Phase 1 Habitat surveys. Sam joined Whitcher Wildlife Ltd in May 2018 as an Ecological Consultant. Sam holds a survey licence for Great Crested Newts (*Triturus cristatus*) and a Level 1 Class Licence for Bats.

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. Barnsley Biological Records Centre, the South Yorkshire Badger Group and South Yorkshire Bat Group were contacted for data searches of designated sites and protected species within 2km of the survey area.

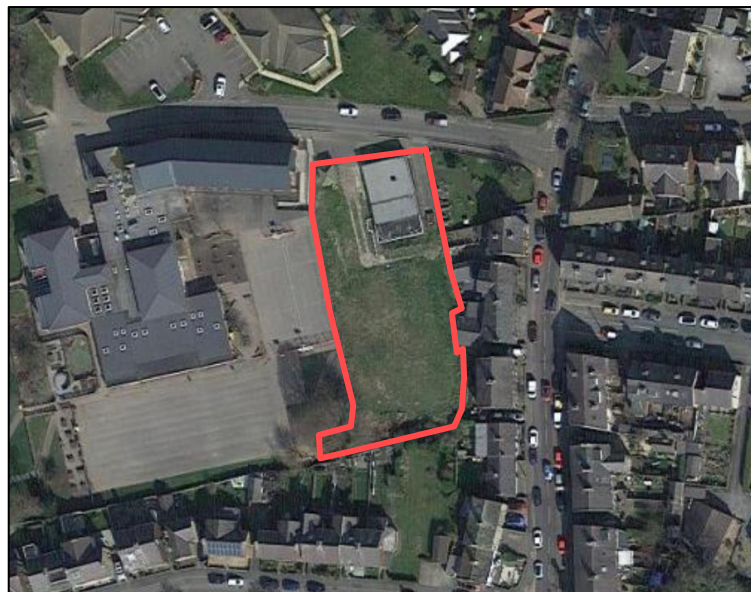
3.1.2. The data search found the survey area is not within any designated sites, the closest such site is Scout Dike Reservoir Local Wildlife Site (LWS), over 1.9km from the survey area.

3.1.3. There are numerous records of bats within 2km of the survey area, although none were within or directly adjacent to the site.

3.1.4. There are records of badgers within the rural habitat surrounding Penistone, but none lie within the more urban centre where the site is located.

3.2. The Survey Area.

3.2.1. The survey area comprises an area of land adjacent to St John the Baptiste Primary School. The location of the survey area is shown by red on the aerial photograph below.



3.2.2. The survey area itself comprises a large area of grassland, undergoing ecological succession. The survey area has been recently, in approximately 2018-2019, used as a compound for works on the primary school.



3.2.3. The surrounding area comprises residential houses, retail buildings, grass playing fields and the school complex.

3.3. Description of Habitats.

3.3.1. Appendix IV of this report contains an annotated map marked up with the varying habitats present on the site. The habitats within the survey area are: -

- Neutral Semi-improved Grassland.
- Perennial / Short Ephemeral.
- Dense Scrub.
- Scattered Tree.
- Building.
- Bare Ground.
- Fence.
- Wall.

3.3.2. **Neutral Semi-improved Grassland:** The majority of the survey area comprises poor, semi-improved grassland, with a very short sward, kept short by public use. There are more ruderal species present around the edges of the grassland. Some of the species present include perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis*

glomerata), common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), fleabane (*Erigeron* sp.), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), cleavers (*Gallium aparine*), curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), broadleaf dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), welshed thistle (*Carduus crispus*), greater plantain (*Plantago major*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), common mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*). This grassland is assessed as a neutral grassland due to presence of birds-foot trefoil, cocksfoot, Yorkshire fog and red clover, all of which are listed as indicators of neutral grassland, as well as the low amount of perennial ryegrass present.



3.3.3. **Short Ephemeral / Perennial:** Some of the above species are growing through the bare ground surrounding the building on site. Some of the species present in this habitat include perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*).



3.3.4. **Dense Scrub:** There is a small area of dense scrub to the south of the survey area. Some of the species present include, snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster spp.*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), cherry (*Prunus spinosa*) and leylandii (*Cypress x leylandii*)



3.3.5. **Scattered Tree:** There are a small number of scattered trees within the survey area, to the south of the site. Some of the species include rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and prunus sp (*Prunus sp.*) covered by dense ivy (*Hedera helix*) as well as a sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) directly adjacent to the site.



3.3.6. **Building:** There are two buildings within the survey area, neither of which will be impacted by the works. The first and largest is the community centre, a single-storey flat roof building and an electrical substation.



3.3.7. **Bare Ground:** The survey area has a small area of hardstanding tarmac surrounding the community centre.



3.3.8. **Fence:** There are multiple fences within the survey area, including key clamp and timber.

3.3.9. **Wall:** Part of the boundary to the site is formed by a drystone wall.

3.4. Description of Fauna.

3.4.1. No badger setts or field signs were found within the survey area.

3.4.2. There is no watercourse within the survey area and therefore, there is no suitable habitat for otter, water vole or white clawed crayfish.

3.4.3. The buildings within the survey area will be retained post development. Regardless of this, neither building has potential features that may be used by roosting bats.

3.4.4. The trees on site are retained in the current development plans. The mature prunus and sycamore are both covered in dense ivy that may conceal potential features for roosting bats. The maturity of the ivy on the trees may also act as a potential roost feature, therefore, both trees are assessed as providing moderate potential for roosting bats.

3.4.5. The survey area is assessed as providing moderate suitability for foraging and commuting bats due to the being well connected to adjacent residential gardens and not being well lit through the night, being located far enough from adjacent street

lighting. The most significant area of potential is the southern boundary where the dense scrub and maturity trees are present as opposed to the rest of the site where the vegetation is largely lower lying.

3.4.6. The site survey, review of aerial photography and Ordnance Survey maps found a single pond within 500m of the survey area, 310m to the south. This pond is separated from the site by numerous busy roads, which are barriers to the movement of great crested newts. Therefore, it is assessed that great crested newts are absent from the survey area. The location of the pond is shown on the below aerial by the blue arrow and the site by the red arrow.



3.4.6. The vegetation within the survey area provides suitable habitat for nesting birds during the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year.

3.4.7. The survey area is considered unsuitable for reptiles due to having a uniformly tall sward not providing the mosaic preferred by reptile species. Furthermore, the survey area is fragmented from other suitable reptile habitat being in an urban environment.

3.4.8. The survey area lies outside of the known UK distribution for hazel dormice and there are no records of the species within 2km of the survey area.

3.4.9. The survey area is outside of the known UK distribution of red squirrel and there are no recent records of the species within 2km of the site.

3.4.10. Cotoneaster, a non-native, invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, was found within the survey area. The plant is present in the dense scrub to the south of the survey area.



4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. The proposed works are sufficiently distant from any designated sites that there will be no impact on such sites by the works.

4.2. The survey area is undergoing stages of ecological succession. The development will remove habitat in the centre of the site but will retain the boundary vegetation as well as plant introduced shrubs along the eastern boundary.

4.3. The below table shows an approximate biodiversity score from the Small Sites Biodiversity Defra Metric 3.1. This is designed to give an indication of the biodiversity value of the site prior to any development.

Habitat Type	Extent (m2)	Biodiversity units
Urban – Street Tree	122	0.0977
Other Neutral Grassland	1322	1.0576
Mixed Scrub	183	0.1464
Ruderal/Ephemeral	183	0.0732
Developed Land Sealed Surface	480	0
Total	2168	1.3749

4.4. No badger setts, or field signs, were identified within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on badgers by the proposed works.

4.5. There is no watercourse within the survey area. Therefore, there will be no impact on water vole, otter, or white clawed crayfish.

4.6. Both the trees and buildings are being retained post development, and therefore, the proposed works are assessed as having no negative impact on roosting bats providing any additional lighting is designed in a sensitive manner.

4.7. The survey area is assessed as providing moderate suitability for foraging and commuting bats, largely due to the vegetation on the southern boundary. These features are to be retained and therefore, the proposed works will have no impact on foraging and commuting bats providing any additional lighting is designed in a sensitive manner.

4.8. The site survey, review of aerial photography and Ordnance Survey maps found one pond within 500m of the survey area. This pond is separated by numerous roads and therefore, great crested newts are assessed as absent from the survey area and the proposed works will have no impact on the species.

4.9. The vegetation within the survey area is assessed as suitable for nesting birds during the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year. Therefore, any works within this period may have an impact on nesting birds if present.

4.10. The survey area is entirely unsuitable for reptiles due to the uniformness of the sward leading to an absence of basking habitat. Therefore, the development of the site will have no impact on reptile species.

4.11. The survey area is outside of the known UK distribution for hazel dormice and there are no records of the species within 2km of the site. Therefore, the proposed works will have no impact on hazel dormice.

4.12. The survey area is outside of the known UK distribution for red squirrel and there are no records of the species within 2km of the site. Therefore, there will be no impact on red squirrel by the proposed works.

4.13. Cotoneaster, a non-native, invasive plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is present within the survey area. Therefore, works within the survey area may have an impact on the spread of the species.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report is designed to advise the client of the initial survey results so that they may be considered within the site development plan.

5.2. Once all surveys have been completed and the development plans have been finalised, the report must be converted into an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) where details of further survey results, mitigation and biological enhancements are included, to arrive at an assessment of the residual impact of the proposed development. This format needs to include a final Biodiversity Net Gain calculation and will be suitable to submit to the Local Authority.

5.3. It is recommended that a detailed planting scheme is prepared for the site utilising native species. That planting scheme along with species lists and areas will be used to calculate the Biodiversity Net Gain for the site. Net gain can be more easily achieved by the use of higher value habitats such as scrub or a species rich lawn mix.

5.4. It is recommended that all additional lighting faces directly downwards and at the car park, away from adjacent buildings and vegetation to prevent any disturbance to bat species.

5.5. It is recommended that works are undertaken outside of the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year.

5.6. If any works commence between March and September, these should be immediately preceded by a thorough nesting bird survey carried out by a suitably experienced person. Any nests identified must remain undisturbed until the young have fledged from the nest.

5.7. A precautionary method of working should be in place to prevent the spread of cotoneaster from the site. Any soil from within 5m of the plant on the southern boundary of the site must be considered contaminated waste as it may contain seeds of the plant. It is recommended that the plant is removed during the summer while no berries are present and disposed of as contaminated waste.

5.8. If the plans for the site change and the mature trees to the south of the site will be impacted by the works, the undersigned should be contacted as further bat surveys

may be required. Such surveys can only be undertaken between May and August each year.

Prepared by:	
Sam White BSc.	Date: 30 th August 2022

Checked by:	
Ruth Georgiou. BSc, MCIEEM.	Date: 1 st September 2022

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Appendix I. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

Ecology

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September. It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees and scrub, but others are ground nesting or prefer man-made structures or buildings.

Surveys

Nesting bird surveys search for potential nest sites in vegetation, buildings etc. Potential nesting sites are observed over a suitable period for bird movements or calling male birds that would indicate the presence of a nest. The presence of a nest can be identified from the field signs without the necessity to see the nest itself, thereby avoiding any disturbance of the nests. The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Legislation

Nesting birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Part 1. -(1) Of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - kills, injures or takes any wild bird; takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Part 1. -(5) of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young; or disturbs young of such a bird, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a special penalty.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above by inserting after “intentionally” the words “or recklessly”

Appendix II. INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES INFORMATION.

Ecology

The Government has acknowledged the problems that can be caused by non-native invasive species. In 2008 the Government launched “The Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain”. The strategy provides a framework for a more co-ordinated approach to invasive species management. It seeks to create a stronger sense of shared responsibility across government, key organisations, land managers and the public.

The Non-Native Species Secretariat has been established to oversee the implementation of the strategy. Details of the secretariat including risk assessments and action plans for some species are available at www.nonnativespecies.org.

In general, there are four basic methods of controlling weeds: mechanical, chemical, natural and environmental.

- ***Mechanical control*** includes cultivation, hoeing, pulling, cutting, raking, dredging or other methods to uproot or cut weeds.
Where this method is used all plant material must be considered “controlled waste” and must be disposed of properly.
- ***Chemical control*** uses approved herbicides.
- ***Natural control*** uses pests and diseases of the target weed to weaken it and prevent it from becoming a nuisance.
- ***Environmental control*** works by altering the environment to make it less suitable for weed growth, for example by increasing or decreasing water velocity.

Surveys

A site will be searched for invasive plant species growing on site, from mature plants to new shoots. A site will also be searched for dead stems indicating that plants that may have seasonally died back are present.

Legislation

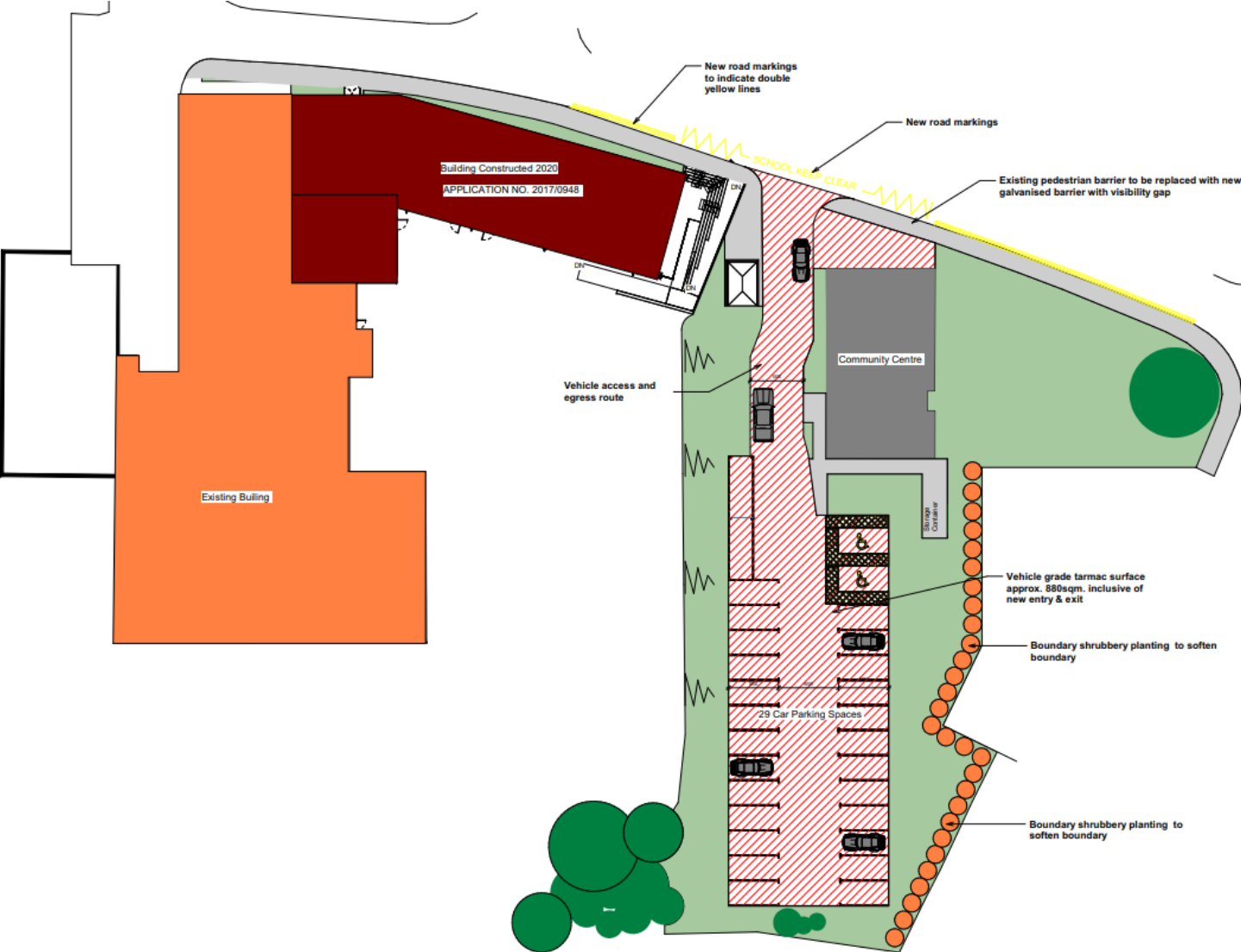
Invasive species listed under Schedule 9 are prohibited from release into the wild. Schedule 9, Section 14(2) prohibits ‘planting’ or ‘causing to grow’ in the wild of any plant listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9.

The following is a list of all the species of plant listed under Schedule 9 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Common Name	Scientific Name	England & Wales	Scotland
Alexanders, Perfoliate	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	✓	
Algae, Red	<i>Grateloupia luxurians</i>	✓	
Archangel, Variegated Yellow	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>Argentatum</i>	✓	
Azalea, Yellow	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	✓	
Balsam, Himalayan	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Entire Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Himalayan	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Hollyberry	<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	✓	
Cotoneaster, Small Leaved	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	✓	
Creeper, False Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	✓	
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	✓	
Dewplant, Purple	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	✓	
False-acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		✓
Fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	✓	✓
Fern, Water	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	✓	✓
Fig, Hottentot	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	✓	✓
Garlic, Three-Cornered	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	✓	
Hogweed, Giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	✓	✓
Hyacinth, water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis laevis</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	✓	✓
Kelp, Japanese	<i>Laminaria japonica</i>	✓	✓

Knotweed, Giant	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	✓	
Knotweed, Hybrid	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> x <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	✓	
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	✓	
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>		✓
Leek, Few-flowered	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	✓	✓
Lettuce, water	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	✓	✓
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia</i> x <i>crocosmiiflora</i>	✓	
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	✓	
Pennywort, Floating	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	✓	
Potato, Duck	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	✓	
Primrose, Floating Water	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	✓	
Primrose, Water	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	✓	
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	✓	
Rhubarb, Giant	<i>Gunnera tinctorial</i>	✓	
Rose, Japanese	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	✓	
Salvinia, Giant	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	✓	✓
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile</i>	✓	
Seafingers, Green	<i>Codium fragile tomentosoides</i>		✓
Seaweed, Californian Red	<i>Pikea californica</i>	✓	✓
Seaweed, Hooked Asparagus	<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	✓	✓
Seaweed, Japanese	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	✓	✓
Seaweeds, Laver (except native species)	<i>Porphyra</i> sp. except - <i>P. amethystea</i> <i>P. leucosticta</i> <i>P. linearis</i> <i>P. miniata</i> <i>P. purpurea</i> <i>P. umbilicalis</i>	✓	✓
Shallon	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>		✓
Stonecrop, Australian swamp	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	✓	✓
Wakame	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	✓	✓
Waterweed, Curly	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	✓	✓
Waterweeds	All species of the genus <i>Elodea</i>	✓	

Appendix III. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN.



SCALE 1:200

0	4	8	12
F	Comments from Highways Incorporated	06/06/22	PD
E	Initial Design		
D	Revised Car Park Arrangement	17/01/20	PD
C	Revised Road Markings	23/01/20	PD
B	Car Park Arrangement Revised Following Planning Officer Comments	16/01/20	PD
A	Car Park Arrangement Revised Following Planning Officer Comments	12/01/20	PD
A	Arranged/Issued Prior Comments	10/01/20	PD
Rev	Description	Date	By
GR		05/24/17	PD

AHR

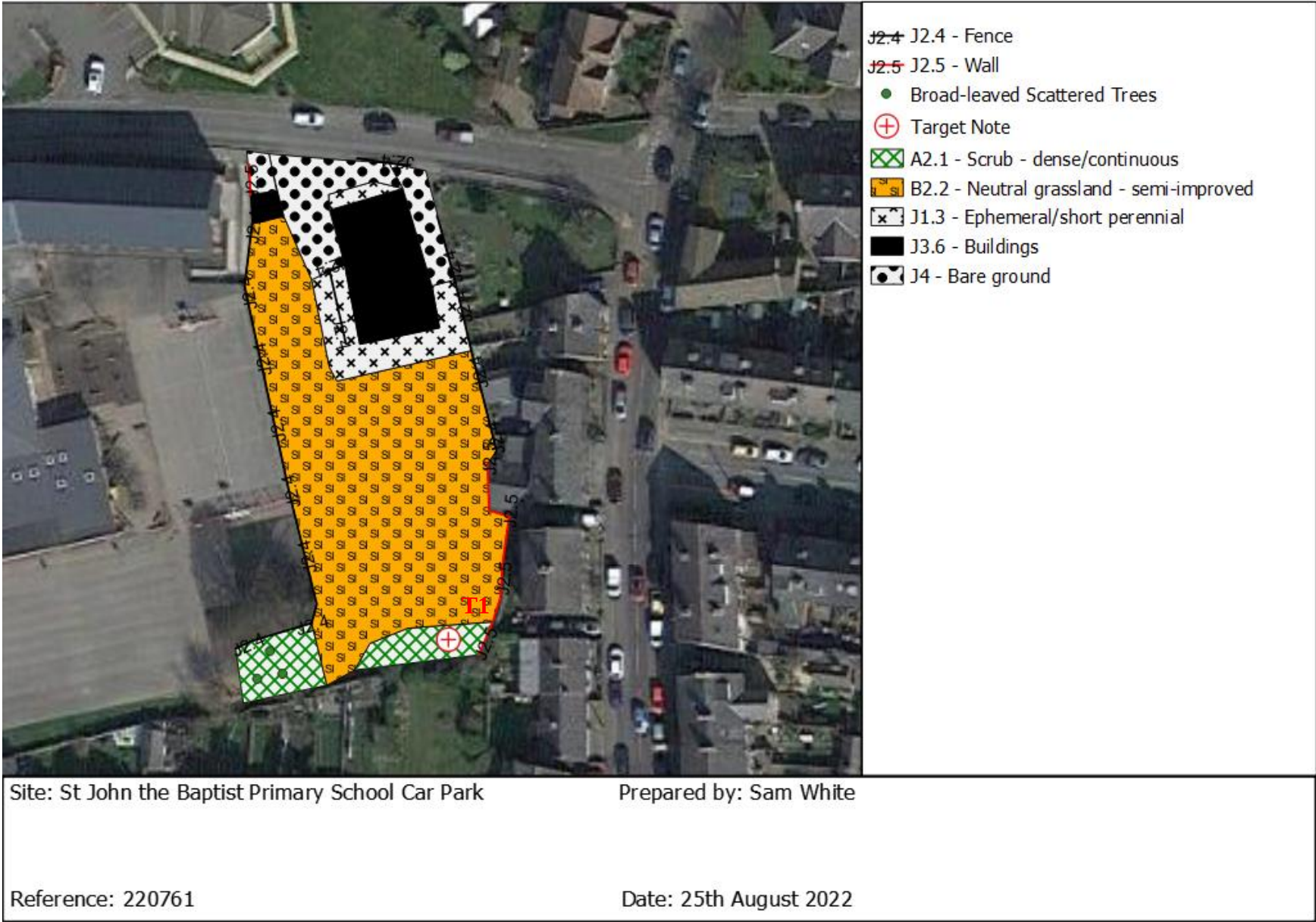
AHR Building Consultancy Ltd
Riverside, 100th House
High Street
Huddersfield
HD1 2JF
United Kingdom

T: +44(0)1484 527411
E: huddersfield@ahr-global.com
www.ahr-global.com

Client Name	Saint John the Baptist Primary School
Project	New Car Park at Junior School
Drawing	Site Works Plan
Consultant Ref	2015.00996.000
Scale	1:200
Project Number	PEN-AHR-XX-00-DR-A-90-003
Drawing Number	PLANNING
Sheet Size	A1

1 Site Works Plan
1:200

Appendix IV. ANNOTATED MAP OF THE SURVEY AREA.



Appendix V. TARGET NOTES.

T1 – Location of Cotoneaster